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BOOK & JOB PRINTING
Executed with neatness and dispatch.

POETRY.

INDEPENDENT TREASURY ANTHEM.

Sound the loud timbre! o'er land and o'er sea,
The People have triumphed—the People are free!
Sing, for the chains of the tyrant are broken—
Bank bullies, bank minions, like madmen may rave—
How vain are their vaunting! the People have spoken—
And acceptors and tyrants are sunk in the wave!
Sound the loud timbre, &c.

Praise sing to liberty!—praise to the Lord!
Our cause it hath conquered, without purse or sword;
Our weapon is the franchise—not fraud or base treason—
Let Federalists resort to their "coon skins" and lies—
Their "cabins" and "cider"—insulting to reason—
The people condemn it—the people despise.
Praise sing to Liberty, &c.

Shout the glad tidings! exultingly sing!
The People have triumphed—the People will reign!
Freedom! the word!—the story is telling,
How faction and falsehood have sought your defeat—
How despots—doomed spirits—in dark deeds exulting,
Would fain have enslaved you, by fraud and deceit.
Shout the glad tidings, &c.

Sound the loud timbre! o'er land and o'er sea;
The People have triumphed—the People are free;
Toll how the torments you will have defied—
The franchise of Freedom, how basely abused—
How Pennington's "broad seals," with false oaths provided,
Your power have discarded—your rights have refused.
Sound the loud timbre, &c.

COMMEMORATIVE ADDRESS.

FOR THE OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

"Unchanged" Democrats.

Mr. Editor,—Some persons there are in the world, who have, in times past, acted with the Democratic party, who are now zealous supporters of the whig alliance, federal party, but yet, they say they have not changed. I have supposed this pretension to be without foundation, but recently I have come across a conversation which took place on the sixth day of August A. D. 1831, (the day the Whigs met in Convention, at Augusta, to nominate a candidate for Governor,) and which was written down at the time, between two persons, one of whom now calls himself an unchanged Democrat, which seems rather to favor the idea that there has been no change. The conversation was, as follows:

Unchanged Democrat. "Some think that Mr. Sprague will be nominated to day, but I do not believe he will, I believe Mr. King will be nominated."

Farmer. "I have understood that Mr. Sprague will probably be nominated if the whigs think they have strength enough of their own to elect him, but if they think they shall want a little Smith help, they will nominate Mr. King. But I believe no honest democrat will vote for him."

F. D. "Why not?"

U. D. "Because he has changed his political principles. He is now a firm supporter of the United States Bank." F. D. "It is a mistake, he is not a supporter of the present, but of a new Bank. Mr. King has not changed so much within two years as Gen. Jackson has, Jackson said in 1832, that the money was safe in the vaults of the Bank, and no person ever knew the Bank was corrupt till Jackson found it out after his re-election. It is said by some that the question is, Bank or no Bank, but there is no such thing. What can Government do without a Bank. There was no United States Bank from 1811 to 1816, and in that time the Government lost five millions of dollars. I believe the only way to prevent a re-election of the present, is to propose a new Bank, and let it come into operation before the old charter expires. Gen. Jackson's veto message was well sustained every where, in Boston as well as in other places; but his last act of removing the deposits will be a means of breaking up the Jackson party."

F. "I know there has been a change in many places against the Administration since this act, but I believe, when the people are enlightened upon this subject, they will be satisfied the President has pursued a proper course."

U. D. "Well you will see. His whole dependence for election and reelection was from the Southern and Western States, but now they are all coming in against him. (Softly) Now don't mention what I have said, for if the party get hold of it, they will blow me sky high."

This is the conversation alluded to, but we pursue a little further. In 1837 this same person was a candidate for Representative. He was accused by some of being a Bank man, and of holding principles different from those whom he would represent. This he utterly denied to his Democratic friends—said he was not a Bank man—he was with the democratic party in every leading measure. He was elected, not however, without the unanimous support of the whig party. The leaders of that party then came out and said that they knew for whom they were voting—they knew the political sentiments of this Representative—he was just the man they wanted; so that, notwithstanding all the pretensions of these unchanged Democrats to Democracy, they were with the whig party in sentiment in 1831 and 1837, and although in 1838 they may have voted for the whig candidate for Governor &c., &c., they have not changed their political sentiments. And although in 1839 they may have voted for Martin Van Buren in opposition to Wm. H. Harrison, and in 1840 they may vote for Harrison, in opposition to Van Buren, they have not changed. They not only assert that they have not changed, but that Van Buren and the whole Democratic party have changed and left them. But let us inquire into facts. In almost every succeeding year since 1830, some few, who had formerly acted with the democratic party, have come out in opposition to that party, united with the whig or federal party and declared that they had not changed, but the democratic party had changed. Is it true that the democratic party has changed six or eight

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"An Old Democrat," in speaking of the Convention held on Paris Hill Aug. 12th, says:—"No new rule of action was adopted and no ancient landmark was demolished." It is said there is none so blind as those that won't see. It is the will—the stubborn will of this "Old Democrat" that prevents him from perceiving that there was any new rule of action adopted at that Convention. Is it not a new thing that Fryeburg Academy Grant should be allowed representation in a District Convention? Is it not a new thing that when a classed town returns two Delegates for the one that has a majority of all the Democratic vote in town to be turned out of the Convention? Is it not a new mode of action—a new landmark—for a minority to rule? For be it understood that a majority Delegate was turned out of the Convention, and his place filled by a minority Delegate. Is it not a new thing for a Chairman to be called on three times in succession to put a motion to a Convention, and never notice it? Is it not a new thing to turn a Representative to Congress out of office when he has held the office but two years and eight months and discharged the duties of the office faithfully? If these are not new modes of action and new landmarks in politics then Millers doctrine, that the world is coming to an end in 1843, and the doctrines of Mormonism, are not new things in religion. I would suggest to this "Old Democrat" the propriety of throwing off the scales from his mind, which a misguided zeal has created, and giving a more candid and impartial examination to this subject.

And now we come to the conclusion, that, if they have not changed, they must acknowledge they were hypocrites and deceivers while they acted with the democratic party.

A FRIEND TO SINCERITY.

FOR THE OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

THE COMING ELECTION.

The present is, in every sense, a grand era in the history of our country. Never were such efforts put forth; never such herculean tasks performed, as at present, by the opposition, in view of the results near at hand, pending on either the maintenance of correct, just, and wise, and, we believe, pure principles, or the domination of the opposite. To be informed of the secret workings of those who are extending the dire influences of panic, incorrect information, and the ever-to-be deprecated principles of pure, unadulterated Federalism, as it ever was and ever will be, however specious the name it may assume, the friends of Democracy have only to cast about them, and observe the unmanly, the vile, and the odious measures in operation to vilify every upright Democrat—to garble their every sentiment of patriotism—to bring into contempt and derision, their every act; in fine, to make void every thing emanating from the present Administration and its supporters, by the basest falsehoods and most artful deception. No artifice is too mean for them to take up, in order to carry out their unhallowed purposes. The cry goes forth from them: "We stoop to conquer?" And what do they not stoop to, in order to the accomplishment of their designs? Why, they make strong, direct, and flattering appeals to the passions of the people, and not to their understandings. They hold up, with audacity, the ten thousand lies, fabricated by those who hold many honors from State and National franchises. They basely charge home upon the Executive extravagant expenditures, which they themselves favored, and saddled upon this Administration. They send from one end of the Union to the other, those notorious humbugs which ever have tended, and ever will, to dupe the unsuspecting, and stagger the wavering. They assume names and characters periodically, as best suit their wants; and to reap the climax, hold up a person for whom they demand the suffrages of a free people, without declaring, or allowing him to declare, his present views on subjects which are vitally concerned with the best interests of that people, whose servant he professes to be, on terms of his own choice!

Farther! will you be deceived? Already the opposition are at work where you least think of it. They are fast to throw around you false appearances, from the soothing influences of which you may not awake till the die is cast, and—your Governor is lost! On the Presidential question, you meet them manfully, where you can find them. But they avoid you on the question of the chief magistrate of our State. They keep you quiet, only to mislead. The day is nigh—is at hand—when a call unprecedented will wake every corner and winding of the hills and dales of Democratic Maine. FREEMEN! will you not respond to the call in due season? Will you not stay the tide of Federalism on the 14th of SEPTEMBER! Will you not show to the "Whigs," "Harrison Democrats," "Log Cabin men,"—one and all, your strength—your whole strength! Be not deceived! The affected stillness on this point, is only to keep you quiet and from the ballot box. Sound the tocsin of alarm, ye Democrats, firm-hearted and true! Call out every man to his duty, and honor yourselves and the measures you support.

Respectability.

Mr. Editor,—It is a fact, beyond contradiction, that a certain aristocratic Democrat is striving to reconcile the people to the sham nomination, by saying that the coalition candidate "is the most respectable." For what, we would ask, is he so respectable? We would put the question to this great Democrat, whose influence is not questioned, For what is this gentleman respectable? Is it because he belongs to the noble profession of the law? To be sure, he is none the less respectable for this. But does he resemble Patrick Henry, who was not afraid to mix with the multitude, and even eat with stage drivers? Is he respectable, for having received, so many times in succession, the votes of the people as their Representative? And, finally, is he respectable for being found out on an electioneering tour on Sunday night at twelve of the clock? It would be unbecoming a common Democrat to say yes, to these interrogatories. We would therefore let the gentleman enjoy his own answers.

Very respectfully yours,

indeed, ought we to be called if we had run mad after office and had never gained one but by appointment. Yes, and more especially if we could not eat at the table where stage drivers eat, and could not stoop to converse or set with a poor man only just previous to expecting his vote. This would be aristocracy with a vengeance. We profess opposition to this kind of aristocracy and we mean to make our practice and profession correspond, like Democrats, and not like faithless pretenders.

Democrats, we do not appeal to your sympathies; but we would appeal to your sense of justice. We ask you to support the Honorable

VIRGIL D. PARRIS,

because he has served you faithfully—because he is a Democrat from principle—and because he has not been all over the County to enlist all the disappointed and vagrant office seekers in his favor—and finally because in supporting him, we support the long established ways of the Democratic party. Feeling a safe reliance on the intelligence of Democratic Oxford, we now await peacefully the decision of the people. And we also trust that if "old Democrats" (not old Tories), write for the public eye hereafter, they will not write for the purpose of deceiving the people or of leading them astray; but for the honorable purpose of maintaining popular sentiment and ancient usage.

AN OLD DEMOCRAT.

Norway, September 1, 1840.

Two Parties in the Field.

It is now known to the people of Oxford Congressional District, that there are two Candidates in the field to represent them in Congress. This event has been brought about by the unscrupulous, and unheard of, course of electioneering practised by the friends of Prince and Littlefield. In the western part of the District, a few political speculators conceived the idea, that Prince might command a few votes in his section, in case an early attention was given to his claims; and in order to carry out this sagacious conception, runners were sent into all parts of the eastern section. "Prince is the man," was the cry from all quarters. Even the large fleshy man from an adjoining County, come into the eastern section, and favored the idea of making this Prince a cats-paw to dig out Treasury acorns. It is suspected that this Cumberland gentleman attended meeting in that part of the District, for he was discovered on his way home very late Sunday night; consequently, his business in that quarter must have been of an important and sacred character. However this may have been, the fact is certain, that by dint of clamoring and management, Prince obtained a few votes, and they were cast for him at the Convention. This is beyond dispute. Now we ask in truth and candor, what was the object of Prince and his conductors in getting delegates? Did he expect to be nominated? No! He could not have been such a day dreamer—such a visionary. Did he expect that those delegates would continue to vote for him after the first ballot, like "good men and true"? No! For if he had, they would have better known their duty, and better sustained their pretended favorite. Did he know that these delegates would give their votes for either of the other candidates after the first ballot? Yes! Or else he would, like a man of decision, accused all his delegates except one, of being false to his trust, and treasonable to his friend. All these delegates, except one, gave their votes for Littlefield after the first ballot. Who but a maniac and insane, would not know that this was the effect of previous arrangement? Mortifying as it must, and would be to every man of sense and honor—to receive so respectable a number as eight votes in a convention on the first ballot, and be left with but one on the second, under the then existing circumstances, we should not expect to find any man except Job Prince, who would swallow such a dose without a sigh or complaint. (Ah, yes we should if there had been a previous arrangement to that effect, but not otherwise.) Here is the picture. Job Prince has eight votes at the Convention for Representative to Congress. Now he says to himself, if my friends will only do their duty and continue to vote for me, while the other candidates are a tie, I may reasonably hope to be nominated. They will stick to me I know, for they are trusty honorable men. I really think I may indulge myself in the sweet anticipations of being member of Congress, and sitting in them great easy chairs. How splendid! How magnificent! A second ballot was had and he finds he has but one fast friend, and what would now be the natural feeling of his heart? Would you not expect to find him disappointed, mortified, chagrined, and standing agliss at such treachery? Yes; but behold him. There he stands laughing; just as if all his expectations had been met, and all his wishes gratified. We should have thought he would exhibit the appearance and echoed the sentiment of one of Shakespeare's characters:

"Here I, and sorrow sit."

But not so; the following sentiment is better adapted to the case:

"Well I'll put it on, and I will dissemble myself in't; and I would I were the first, that ever dissembled in such a gown."

This is the course which has been pursued by two individuals in different sections of the District, to turn out the present incumbent. Such a course is unheard of in this District. All unitedly say the present incumbent has done well—that he merits the approbation of "good and faithful servants," and why this rage by a few aristocratic Democrats to turn him out. No man has ever been sent to Congress for a less term than four years, if he lived and done well, except Mr. Holland, and his friends have ever felt as if he had not his due. Some members from this District have gone during two and a half, some

during three and three a half Congresses—equal to six and a half years. But because some greedy office-seeker who never could be elected by the people of his own town to be a Representative of the State Legislature, or elevated to scarcely any station by the popular voice—a man who lives out of the County and may, (and probably will) be out of the District after this winter—because such a man wishes for this office the people of Oxford County must be bullied and cheated out of their favorite present incumbent. Although he has held the office but about two years, and can hold it but about six months longer.

People of Oxford County! we in candor appeal to you to see this matter right! Do you not all feel as if a change was unnecessary, un-called for, unexampled in the history of the District? Do you not all feel your pride wounded when a reasonable design is formed by a citizen of your County, with another out of the County, to palm upon you a man out of your County, and one too, who has no sympathy or fellow feeling for you; and at the same time displace one who has ever served you faithfully, without pride or ostentation—without dishonesty or dissimulation? You say, perhaps regular nominations are binding on you, and you must follow them. So will every honest Democrat say. But this nomination is not binding because it is irregular and unfair. It is our duty, therefore, not to support it, and we ought to glory in the deed—glory, because there is energy, decision, courage and honor enough in the county of Oxford to prevent the consummation of so foul a plot against one of her respected and faithful sons.

FELLOW CITIZENS! let the name of VIRGIL D. PARRIS be found on your ballot! and by so doing, rebuke the dishonest efforts of pride and ambition. Stand by regular nominations if fairly made, if unfairly, reject them as encroachments on the liberties of the people, and fraud upon your natural and political rights.

HONESTUS.

An honest appeal to the people of Oxford.

Our lamented Cilley—one of the noblest sons of Maine—and one, too, who possessed all the kindly feelings of the human heart, in an eminent degree—one who was at all times, and on all occasions, honest, upright and just—and one, too, who loved his country like a true patriot, and served his State with the integrity of a martyr—once opposed what was called a regular nomination. It was the time when Governor Dunlap was first nominated to succeed Governor Smith. Governor Smith had then held the gubernatorial office but two years, yet it was customary for that officer to receive three elections; and of course to remain in office three years. But Governor Smith was turned out of the office, as Cilley thought, one year too soon. This was effected by a packed Convention, similar to the one held at Paris, on the 12th inst. Cilley could not endure the idea that such a faithful officer should receive such flagrant injustice at the hands of the people, or at the dicta of a Convention. He therefore rose in the Convention and stated, that he considered the Convention were doing injustice to Mr. Smith—were violating the usages of the Democratic party—were censuring the conduct of an upright and good man—and were, at the same time, injuring the dignity of the gubernatorial office. Consequently he could not, in conscience, and should not, support the nomination. Here the great argument which Cilley made use of to warrant his determination to oppose the nomination was founded on the fact that Smith had not held the office the usual term of time; i. e. as long as had been the usage of the Democratic party; viz: three years. Cilley was not the only man who thought Smith was wronged and unjustly used. For he soon found, to his gratification, that many of the ablest politicians of that time thought of the subject as he did; and not only thought, but acted. But we lament to say they acted in vain. The argument which Cilley used in support of Smith we now would use in favor of Parris. We conceive the two cases, so far as usage is concerned, to be precisely similar. It is injustice of which we complain; and for justice and common usage that we would plead. And if the sagacious Cilley could see wrong in such a course as was pursued by the majority in that State Convention we would take pride in following the "footsteps" of such an "illustrious predecessor." We would say, then, that we oppose the present Conventional nomination, not only because he has unjustly received the nomination, but also because the present incumbent—a faithful officer—a fact conceded by all parties—is most unceremoniously turned out of office against common usage—against justice and reason—and against the just expectations of himself and friends. And that, too, without the least shadow of complaint, against his conduct, preferred by either friends or enemies.

Who, then, shall signalize himself in this opposition? Yeomen of Oxford, will you not come forward to the rescue? Will not you be among the first to render justice to an injured fellow citizen—one who has ever felt a deep interest in your prosperity and happiness—and one, too, who has felt and toiled for your integrity and honor, both at home and abroad? Will you see him thrust aside, as by mercenary hands, and his place filled by a stranger—and one who cannot, from his very temperament, have any kindred feeling for you? Think of the conduct of the brave and noble hearted Cilley before you submit to such temptation. Spurn with contempt the idea—the base and false idea—that the Convention held on the 12th inst., was a fair one. Give the few care-worn and emaciated, aristocratic and haggard, unprincipled and demagogical electioneers—who got up and put in nomination a man who has been fifteen times before the people and received but one election—twelve times as Representative from his own town, when he was defeated and a Federalist elected, and at the same time a Democratic majority in town of about one hundred, and three times as Senator—a rebuke which shall reach home to their hearts, and carry dismay and consternation to the souls of such political schemes. Go where you may, throughout Oxford Congressional District, and ascertain who are the boldest supporters of the nominee. You will find they are those who call themselves the respectability. Those who say the respectable are going for the

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COMMUNICATIONS.

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This sage "Old Democrat" goes on to say, "Rewards of merit are in the hands of the people to be freely bestowed—but not wrung from them." Just so we conceived it; and because the friends of Mr. Littlefield have wronged a reward of merit from a Convention, they are determined to write a corroboration of it from the people. We predict that certain aristocratic, disappointed office seekers will find it more difficult to wring an election out of the people than they did to wring a nomination out of a Convention.

We shall see.

He goes on, "He, who obtains an elective office against the unbiased wishes of his constituency, is guilty of a fraud upon the freedom of elections, and reaches his official station by trampling upon the ruins of the only safe barrier between liberty and slavery." This sentiment is true, and worthy a better connexion. If the "Old Democrat" had been on the right side of the question it would have been applicable to the case. As it is, it is out of joint, rude, and misshapen; and must excite ridicule and contempt when it is thought of in connexion with the Cumberland would-be-Representative to Congress.

What a contrast is here presented between the sentiment and the action! between the natural dictate and the conduct!

He continues: "Those who would recklessly sacrifice the principles, peace, and strength of the party for the selfish motive of personal aggrandizement should be marked as disorganizers and aristocrats." We would ask who has "recklessly sacrificed" the peace and strength of the party? We say such men as are not willing to abide by common usage—such men as have goaded a few friends to desperation in their own support—and rode night and day to make bargains and cheat constituents. Such men as these we mark as reckless "for the selfish motive of personal aggrandizement." Look around you fellow citizens, and you will behold what you never saw before—men flying from one part of the County to the other! At one time you behold a disappointed Sheriff with his care worn visage on his widening way to Bridgton—a little farther on and you behold the disappointed Doctor with eye brow knit on the same journey of consolation, and a little farther on you behold the would-be Rep. to Congress of the East, making rapid strides towards the borders of Cumberland. Then behold from another quarter the "Cock of the Conventional walk," as he is aptly called, with sharp features, made sharper by desperation—distributing his handbills to all around when he can afford to adopt the Federal posture and "stoop to conquer." Would you not call these things reckless, and call things by their right names, too. "Old Democrat," if you are not too old or too young to feel, you ought to feel ashamed to call opposition to such maneuvering as this, "reckless."

Even Federalism is put to the blush and made to bide her brazen face. "Aristocrats" we are called for opposing this irregular and unfair nomination; but we'll wear the name and make it honorable compared with that of our opponents. "Aristocrats," forsooth, when we have heard some of the strongest of those pretended Democrats speak contemptuously of the present State Government and its administration. Aristocrats,

Very respectfully yours,

A FRIEND TO SINCERITY.

FOR THE OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

THE COMING ELECTION.

The present is, in every sense, a grand era in the history of our country. Never were such efforts put forth; never such herculean tasks performed, as at present, by the opposition, in view of the results near at hand, pending on either the maintenance of correct, just, and wise, and, we believe, pure principles, or the domination of the opposite. To be informed of the secret workings of those who are extending the dire influences of panic, incorrect information, and the ever-to-be deprecated principles of pure, unadulterated Federalism, as it ever was and ever will be, however specious the same it may assume, the friends of Democracy have only to cast about them, and observe the unmanly, the vile, and the odious measures in operation to vilify every upright Democrat—to garble their every sentiment of patriotism—to bring into contempt and derision, their every act; in fine, to make void every thing emanating from the present Administration and its supporters, by the basest falsehoods and most artful deception. No artifice is too mean for them to take up, in order to carry out their unhallowed purposes. The cry goes forth from them: "We stoop to conquer!" And what do they not stoop to, in order to the accomplishment of their designs? Why, they make strong, direct, and flattering appeals to the passions of the people, and not to their understandings. They hold up, with audacity, the ten thousand lies, fabricated by those who hold many honors from State and National franchises. They beset charge home upon the Executive extravagant expenditures, which they themselves favored, and added upon this Administration. They send from one end of the Union to the other, those notorious humbugs which ever have tended, and ever will, to dupe the unsuspecting, and stagger the wavering. They assume names and characters periodically, as best suit their wants; and to cap the climax, hold up a person for whom they demand the suffrages of a free people, without declaring, or allowing him to declare, his present views on subjects which are vitally concerned with the best interests of that people, whose servant he professes to be, on terms of his own choice!

FREEMEN! will you be deceived? Already the opposition are at work where you least think of it. They are fair to throw around you false appearances, from the soothing influences of which you may not awake till the die is cast, and—your Governor is lost! On the Presidential question, you meet them manfully, where you can find them. But they avoid you on the question of the chief magistrate of our State. They keep you quiet, only to mislead. The day is nigh—is at hand—when a call unprecedented will wake every corner and winding of the hills and dales of DEMOCRATIC MAINE.

FREEMEN! will you not respond to the call in due season? Will you not stay the tide of Federalism on the 14th of SEPTEMBER! Will you not show to the "Whigs,"—"Harrison Democrats,"—"Log Cabin men,"—one and all, your strength—your whole strength! Be not deceived! The affected stillness on this point, is only to keep you quiet and from the ballot box. Sound the tocsin of alarm, ye Democrats, firm and true! Call out every man to his duty, and honor yourselves and the measures you support.

Respectability.

Mr. Editor.—It is a fact, beyond contradiction, that a certain aristocratic Democrat is striving to reconcile the people to the sham nomination, by saying that the coalition candidate "is the most respectable." For what, we would ask, is he so respectable? We would put the question to this great Democrat, whose influence is not questioned, for what is this gentleman respectable? Is it because he belongs to the noble profession of the law? To be sure, he is none the less respectable for this. But does he resemble Patrick Henry, who was not afraid to mix with the multitude, and even eat with stage drivers? Is he respectable for having received, so many times in succession, the votes of the people as their Representative? And, finally, is he respectable for being found out on an electioneering tour on Sunday night at twelve of the clock? It would be unbecoming a common Democrat to say yes, to these interrogatories. We would therefore let the gentleman enjoy his own answers.

Very respectfully yours,

indeed, ought we to be called if we had run mad after office and had never gained one but by appointment. Yes, and more especially if we could not eat at the table where stage drivers eat, and could not stoop to converse or set with a poor man only just previous to expecting his vote. This would be aristocracy with a vengeance. We profess opposition to this kind of aristocracy and we mean to make our practice and profession correspond, like Democrats, and not like faithless pretenders.

Democrats, we do not appeal to your sympathies; but we would appeal to your sense of justice. We ask you to support the Honorable

VIRGIL D. PARRIS,

because he has served you faithfully—because he is a Democrat from principle—and because he has not been all over the County to enlist all the disappointed and vagrant office seekers in his favor—and finally because in supporting him, we support the long established ways of the Democratic party. Feeling a safe reliance on the intelligence of Democratic Oxford, we now await peacefully the decision of the people. And we also trust that if "old Democrats" (not old Tories), write for the public eye hereafter, they will not write for the purpose of deceiving the people or of leading them astray; but for the honorable purpose of maintaining popular sentiment and ancient usage. AN OLD DEMOCRAT.

Norway, September 1, 1840.

Two Parties in the Field.

It is now known to the people of Oxford Congressional District, that there are two Candidates in the field to represent them in Congress. This event has been brought about by the unscrupulous, and unheard of, course of electioneering practised by the friends of Prince and Littlefield. In the western part of the District, a few political speculators conceived the idea, that Prince might command a few votes in his section, in case an early attention was given to his claims; and in order to carry out this sagacious conception, runners were sent into all parts of the eastern section. "Prince is the man," was the cry from all quarters. Even the large fleshy man from an adjoining County, came into the eastern section, and favored the idea of making this Prince a cats-paw to dig out Treasury acorns. It is suspected that this Cumberland gentleman attended meeting in that part of the District, for he was discovered on his way home very late Sunday night; consequently, his business in that quarter must have been of an important and sacred character. However this may have been, the fact is certain, that by dint of clamoring and management, Prince obtained a few votes, and they were cast for him at the Convention. This is beyond dispute. Now we ask in truth and candor, what was the object of Prince and his coadjutors in getting delegates? Did he expect to be nominated? No! He could not have been such a day dreamer—such a visionary. Did he expect that those delegates would continue to vote for him after the first ballot, like "good man and true"? No! For if he had, they would have better known their duty, and better sustained their pretended favorite. Did he know that these delegates would give their votes for either of the other candidates after the first ballot?—Yes: Or else he would, like a man of decision, accused all his delegates except one, of being false to his trust, and reasonable to his friend. All these delegates, except one, gave their votes for Littlefield after the first ballot. Who but a maniac and insane, would not know that this was the effect of previous arrangement? Mortifying as it must, and would be to every man of sense and honor—to receive so respectable a number as eight votes in a convention on the first ballot, and be left with but one on the second, under the then existing circumstances, we should not expect to find any man except Job Prince, who would swallow such a dose without a sigh or complaint. (Ah, yes we should if there had been a previous arrangement to that effect, but not otherwise.) Here is the picture. Job Prince has eight votes at the Convention for Representative to Congress. Now he says to himself, if my friends will only do their duty and continue to vote for me, while the other candidates are a tie, I may reasonably hope to be nominated. They will stick to me I know, for they are trusty honorable men. I really think I may indulge myself in the sweet anticipations of being member of Congress, and sitting in them great easy chairs. How splendid! How magnificent! A second ballot was had and he finds he has but one fast friend, and what would now be the natural feeling of his heart? Would you not expect to find him disappointed, mortified, enraging, and standing aghast at such treachery? Yes; but behold him. There he stands, laughing; just as if all his expectations had been met, and all his wishes gratified. We should have thought he would exhibit the appearance and echoed the sentiment of one of Shakespeare's characters:

"Here I, and sorrow sit."

But not so; the following sentiment is better adapted to the case:

"Well I'll put it on, and I will dissemble myself in't; and I would I were the first, that ever dissembled in such a gown."

This is the course which has been pursued by two individuals in different sections of the District, to turn out the present incumbent. Such a course is unheard of in this District. All unitedly say the present incumbent has done well—that he merits the approbation of "good and faithful servant," and why this rage by a few aristocratic Democrats to turn him out. No man has ever been sent to Congress for a less term than four years, if he lived and done well, except Mr. Holland, and his friends have ever felt as if he had not his due. Some members from this District have gone during two and a half, some

during three and three a half Congresses—equal to six and a half years. But because some greedy office-seeker who never could be elected by the people of his own town to be a Representative of the State Legislature, or elevated to scarcely any station by the popular voice—a man who lives out of the County and may, (and probably will) be out of the District after this winter—because such a man wishes for this office the people of Oxford County must be bullied and cheated out of their favorite present incumbent. Although he has held the office but about two years, and can hold it but about six months longer.

People of Oxford County! we in candor appeal to you to see this matter right! Do you not all feel as if a change was unnecessary, uncalled for, unexampled in the history of the District? Do you not all feel your pride wounded when a treacherous design is formed by a citizen of your County, with another out of the County, to palm upon you a man out of your County, and one too, who has no sympathy or fellow feeling for you; and at the same time displace one who has ever served you faithfully, without pride or ostentation—without dishonesty or dissimulation? You say, perhaps regular nominations are binding on you; and you must follow them. So will every honest Democrat say. But this nomination is not binding because it was irregular and unfair. It is our duty, therefore, not to support it, and we ought to glory in the deed—glory, because there is energy, decision, courage and honor enough in the County of Oxford to prevent the consummation of so foul a plot against one of her respected and faithful sons.

FELLOW CITIZENS! let the name of VIRGIL D. PARRIS be found on your ballot! and by so doing, rebuke the dishonest efforts of pride and ambition. Stand by regular nominations if fairly made, if unfairly, reject them as encroachments on the liberties of the people, and fraud upon your natural and political rights.

HONESTUS.

An honest appeal to the people of Oxford.

Our lamented Cilley—one of the noblest sons of Maine—and one, too, who possessed all the kindly feelings of the human heart, in an eminent degree—one who was at all times, and on all occasions, honest, upright and just—and one, too, who loved his country like a true patriot, and served his State with the integrity of a martyr—once opposed what was called a regular nomination. It was the time when Governor Dunlap was first nominated to succeed Governor Smith. Governor Smith had then held the gubernatorial office but two years, yet it was customary for that officer to receive three elections; and of course to remain in office three years. But Governor Smith was turned out of the office, as Cilley thought, one year too soon. This was effected by a packed Convention, similar to the one held at Paris; or the 12th inst. Cilley could not endure the idea that such a faithful officer should receive such flagrant injustice at the hands of the people, or at the dicta of a Convention. He therefore rose in the Convention and stated, that he considered the Convention were doing injustice to Mr. Smith—were violating the usages of the Democratic party—were censuring the conduct of an upright and good man—and were; at the same time, injuring the dignity of the gubernatorial office. Consequently he could not, in conscience, and should not, support the nomination. Here the great argument which Cilley made use of to warrant his determination to oppose the nomination was founded on the fact that Smith had not held the office the usual term of time; i. e. as long as had been the usage of the Democratic party; viz: three years. Cilley was not the only man who thought Smith was wronged and unjustly used. For he soon found, to his gratification, that many of the ablest politicians of that time thought of the subject as he did; and not only thought, but acted. But we lament to say they acted in vain. The argument which Cilley used in support of Smith we now would use in favor of Parris. We conceive the two cases, so far as usage is concerned, to be precisely similar. It is injustice of which we complain; and for justice and common usage that we would plead. And if the sagacious Cilley could see wrong in such a course as was pursued by the majority in that State Convention we would take pride in following the "footsteps" of such an "illustrious predecessor." We would say, then, that we oppose the present Convention nomination, not only because he has unjustly received the nomination, but also because the present incumbent—a faithful officer—a fact conceded by all parties—is most unceremoniously turned out of office against common usage—against justice and reason—and against the just expectations of himself and friends. And that, too, without the least shadow of complaint, against his conduct, preferred by either friends or enemies.

Who, then, shall signalise himself in this opposition? Yeomen of Oxford, will you not come forward to the rescue? Will not you be among the first to render justice to an injured fellow citizen—one who has ever felt a deep interest in your prosperity and happiness—and one, too, who has felt and toiled for your integrity and honor, both at home and abroad? Will you see him thrust aside, as by mercenary hands, and his place filled by a stranger—and one who cannot, from his very temperament, have any kindred feeling for you? Think of the conduct of the brave and noble hearted Cilley before you submit to such temptation. Spurn with contempt the idea—the base and false idea—that the Convention held on the 12th inst., was a fair one. Give the few care-worn and emaciated, aristocratic and haggard, unprincipled and demagogical electioneers—who got up and put in nomination a man who has been fifteen times before the people and received but one election—twelve times as Representative from his own town, when he was defeated and a Federalist elected, and at the same time a Democratic majority in town of about one hundred, and three times as Senator—a rebuke which shall reach home to their hearts, and carry dismay and consternation to the souls of such political schemes. Go where you may, throughout Oxford Congressional District, and ascertain who are the boisterous supporters of the nominee. You will find they are those who call themselves the respectable. Those who say the respectable are going for the

ation! Honesty and
ests of respectability,
oachcloth, such as *Sherry's*
And taking this as a testi-
lar if we could not find as much
ity among the friends of

ing those of
Cumberland. Especially would
at be singular, in such a case, when the
Cumberland had passed from East to West
and from West to East, through Oxford County, and
suddenly touched, and warmed, and changed the
spirits & inclination of Sheriffs and others, whose
fickle natures could not with stand its power.

Fellow citizens of Oxford County! we can
truly say that justice, honor, reason, and Dem-
cratic usage are on our side. While we fight
under such a banner still we got not a honorable
supporters of our cause—respectable yeomen and
mechanics, and all classes, rayed in our favor?
That this may be the case, we firmly believe and
most ardently hope. Think not, for a moment,
that our cause is a new one—unexampled in his-
tory—but keep in view the efforts of an illustri-
ous Valley to do the same kind of justice to Gov.
Smith, under precisely similar circumstances, as
those under which we now attempt to do justice
to the Hon. V. D. Parris.
August, 1840.

Regular Nominations.

Mr. Editor.—The friends of this Cumberland
candidate for Representative to Congress, say, almost
universally, that they support the nominee of the late
singular convention, because he was regularly nomi-
nated. This is the reason given by all who render
him their feeble support. This reason, under ordi-
nary circumstances, would be sufficient to command all
the Democratic votes in Oxford County. For, in the
first place, we ordinarily expect that the candidate
held up will be a man of good moral character, of
strict honesty, and uprightness of purpose. And in
the second place, we ordinarily expect that delegates
will vote for that candidate for whom his constituents
instructed him to vote; or will be left to act accord-
ing to his own free agency. And lastly, we ordinari-
ly expect that there will be no bargains or appearances
of bargains between sectional candidates or delegates
to unite, previous to convention, in the support of any
particular sectional candidate without the knowledge
of their constituents. It is provable (if not proved)
to the satisfaction of all candid minds that some, if
not all, of these extraordinary circumstances exist,
and have taken place. We consider it proved beyond
dispute, that one delegate, at least, did not obey the
will of his constituents, but voted directly in opposi-
tion to their expressed will. It is also proved that a
delegate, representing the majority of the town of
Newry, was rejected at the convention, and his place
supplied by an individual who represented a minority.
This could not have been done, had it not been for
concert of action between the sectional delegates,—
those for Prince and Littlefield. These things we
consider beyond dispute, and show, at least, some
unfairness, and consequently something extraordi-
nary.

That there was bargaining is not so certain; but a
great amount of circumstantial evidence concurs in
proving this to have been the case. For, in the first
place, it is an error to suppose, for a moment, that all
those towns which supported the extreme eastern can-
didate, would naturally, on the second ballot, have
left their favorite, and voted, to the extreme
western candidate! It is impossible, in the nature of
things, and altogether improbable, that such should
have been the case, from the knowledge we have of
those places. Therefore, we must come to the con-
clusion, without further examination of circumstances,
that there are strong appearances to favor the idea of
a bargain between the two extreme candidates. This
appearance may not amount to certainty in the minds
of all; but it must feel more or less the weight of
such a conclusion. Some will say, it is matter of no
importance, if there was bargaining,—if the people
who sent delegates for Prince, are satisfied with the
bargain, no one ought to complain. But we doubt
if the people will consent to such sale. We think
they need but know it, or even suspect it, to success-
fully resist it.

Therefore we have every reason to believe that
there was unfairness used at, and before, the Con-
vention; and consequently the result follows, as a matter
of course and effect, that the doings of the Convention
are irregular, and not binding. For this reason, Dem-
ocrats need not consider that they are bolting from
the regular nomination in voting for Mr. Parris; but
simply consider, by so doing, that they are resisting
an irregularly constituted, and badly managed, con-
vention. And as there was no vote taken at the con-
vention to support what almost every candid mind
considered to be an irregular and unauthorized nomi-
nation, every one may conscientiously vote for whom he
pleases, as if the convention had never been.

A SUPPORTER OF REGULAR NOMINATIONS.

Pledges! Pledges!!

Mr. Editor.—Pledges are the order of the day.—
Scarcely can you meet a friend of the Cumberland Can-
didate, but he will tell you, that the Democrats have
been previously pledged to support him. We ask when
these pledges were made. We are told that they were
made at the time Carter was elected. This we deny.—
No such Pledges were ever made. We are then told
that they were made at the time Parris was first elected.
This we also deny. For no Democrat of common sense
would ever make such a pledge; and if he had been so
weak at any time as to have made such a one, his sober
judgment would compel him to abandon it, especially
when he should look forward and view its dangerous
consequences. So we are not bound by any pledges to
support this Candidate; because he has been before the
people so many times; and been so many times defeated;
and because, likewise, there could not be reasonable
hopes entertained of his elections without such pledges.
A way with such preposterous arguments, let me say to
Cumberland friends, and support him on account of his
inherent merits and unbounded popularity. Where then
are your reasons for giving him your support? For
merit!

"Oh no, we never mention —"

For his fulfilling his pledge, not to meddle with the
Office of Secretary of the Senate the winter that our
lamented Carter filled that Office? "Oh tell it not in
Gath." Pledges were not binding in those days of "Auld
Lang Syne." They were but "promises to the ear while
they were unceremoniously broken to the hope." When
such arguments as Pledges are used to bolster up a nomi-
nation the fact is at once recognized that his friends do
not believe he was regularly nominated; for herefore
if you told the people of Oxford, a candidate was regu-
larly nominated, he was sure of his election; but now
it is doubtful.

New Democracy.

"Mr. Landford, you ought to make a separation at
meals, and let the stage drivers sit by themselves, and
gentlemen by themselves." This was the language of a
Democratic candidate on a certain occasion. Do you

call this Democracy? This is its substance: "I am
a sheep, separate the goats from me." "I am better than
they; and we cannot by nature mix." As was said
on another and greater occasion, Democracy is "Beware
of false prophets that come to you in sheep's clothing, but
inwardly they are as ravenous wolves."

FOR THE OXFORD DEMOCRAT. A FABRICATION.

Mr. Editor.—The person who furnished
the publishers of the "Spirit of '40" with the
following vote, purporting to have been unanim-
ously adopted at the Oxford Congressional Con-
gressional Convention, recently holden on Paris
Hill, is requested, through your columns, to
correct the error in the next "Spirit of '40."
The vote is in the following words:

"Voted, unanimously, to use all fair and
honorable means to secure the election of Na-
thaniel S. Littlefield as member of Congress,"
&c.

No comments need be made, nor any rea-
sons given why this request is inserted. The
gentleman who furnished the proceedings of
that Convention to the publishers of the "Spirit
'40" will recognize at once the injustice done by
such an error (to say the least), and will make
a prompt effort to place the matter right before
the public.
Respectfully yours,
STUDIO.

AN ADDRESS

TO THE DEMOCRATIC ELECTORS OF OXFORD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

A meeting of the Democrats of Rumford and
vicinity, was holden at Rumford on the 31st of
August, for the purpose of investigating the mea-
sures pursued by the friends of N. S. Littlefield,
to bring him before the people as a candidate to
represent this District in the 27th Congress.—
After a full discussion of the subject, and a fair
hearing of both parties, it was unanimously de-
cided by that meeting, that the nomination made
by the Convention held at Paris, on the 12th ult.,
was, for good and substantial reasons, irregular
and void, and that no precedent can be found to
make it obligatory upon the Democracy of this
Congressional District. It was also there decided
that the Hon. V. D. Parris is the only candi-
date fairly before the Democratic party as a
Representative to the 27th Congress, as it is evi-
dent that he is the choice of a great majority of
the party.

It now becomes the duty of the undersigned,
who were appointed a committee to address you
on this subject, to spread before you the reasons
which led them to the above conclusion. We do
not deem it necessary, at this time, to men-
tion in detail all the facts which were disclosed
at the meeting, as nearly all of them have been
published in the Oxford Democrat, and as a very
able and clear exhibition of them was given in
the address published by the committee chosen
by the Democratic meeting holden at Buckfield
on the 22d of August last.

The undersigned would say generally, without
fear of contradiction, that when the Hon. V. D.
Parris was last chosen to represent this District
in Congress, he was chosen agreeably to the
wishes of nearly the whole Democratic party;
and that consequently the Democracy of this
Congressional District had no reason to suspect
that any opposition would be raised to his re-
election, unless his political course had been
such as to incur their disapprobation; but no
pretence of this kind is attempted to be shown.
It is admitted by all—yes, even by those cunning
and selfish office seekers and mercenary politi-
cians, who, as it is now ascertained, have spent
the whole past spring and summer in endeavor-
ing, by art and insidious management, to defeat
Mr. Parris' re-election,—that he has been an able
and faithful servant of the people,—that he has
always set his face towards the haven of their
prosperity, let the wind blow which way it would.
We say, the people had no reason to suspect op-
position to Mr. Parris.

Let us now inquire, how and by whom was the
ball of opposition started and kept in motion.—
Was it by the people? No! The people were
perfectly satisfied with Mr. Parris. They never
thought of exchanging him for another, until he
had served them the usual term of time. The
fact is, this ball of opposition and strife was start-
ed by the combined efforts of two distinguished
and respected individuals, who, however, on this
occasion, were seized with such a strong desire
for the honor and profit of going to Congress, as
to over balance their better judgments; for how
can it be otherwise accounted for, that those in-
dividuals should attempt to oust an acknowledged
faithful servant of the people from office, be-
fore he had served the usual term of time. It
must be manifest to the most superficial observer,
that at the time Mr. Prince and Mr. Littlefield
united their forces to defeat the nomination of
Mr. Parris, the confidence of the Democratic
party remained unshaken in him, and that his
popularity was even greater than it was at his
last election. Was it not, we enquire, uncalled
for and unjust, that, under these circumstances,
the two individuals above mentioned, should step
forward and, by uniting their influence, attempt
to elect Mr. Littlefield over Mr. Parris, knowing,
as they did, that Mr. Parris had not served the
usual term of time? We think all will admit that
it was; and let it be remembered that the accom-
plishment of unjust ends, requires the use of un-
just means. But the fact that unjust means
were used to effect the nomination of Mr. Lit-
tlefield and to defeat Mr. Parris, who undoubt-
edly is the choice of the Democratic party, is not
a matter of mere inference. We have positive
proof that a well concerted system of manage-
ment and misrepresentation has been carried on
by the emissaries of Prince and Littlefield for the
last six months. Among other misstatements, a
false and slanderous statement has been circu-
lated by them, that Mr. Parris agreed with Mr. Lit-
tlefield, that he would not be considered a candi-
date at the approaching election, but that he
would use his influence for Mr. Littlefield. We
believe Mr. Parris has too much respect for him-
self and his constituents to assume a right to nomi-
nate a successor in office. This is a right which

yet belongs to the people—the only legitimate
source of all political power.

The opponents of Mr. Parris have spared no
pains for the last six months to impress on the
minds of the people the great importance of ap-
plying the principle of rotation in office—which
is a principle we all hold to, but, be do not be-
lieve in applying the principle in such a manner
as to turn out of office a good and faithful servant
before the usual and reasonable term of service
has expired, barely because another wishes to
take his place. We are aware that it has been
falsely represented to the people of this district,
that when our present Representative has served
out his present term of office, he will have serv-
ed as long as the former usage of the party ad-
mits. Now it cannot be possible but that the
authors of that statement knew better than to
state it as truth. They must have known that
when Mr. Parris' present term of office shall have
expired, he will have served during only one
Congress, and about a third part of another.—
They must have known that, for the last twenty-
five years, with one exception, no member of
Congress has represented us less than two whole
Congresses, and some have served three.

Again we have it in evidence that an attempt
was made by office seekers to cheat the party out
of the man of their choice, by getting up private
caucuses and electing delegates for Mr. Lit-
tlefield or Mr. Prince, in towns where Mr. Parris
had a large majority; and as an instance of this
kind of management, we will refer you to the
case of Newry and Carthage. We have not time
further to particularise on this branch of the sub-
ject, nor do we deem it necessary, for the facts
in relation to this matter stand unrefuted before
the public.

We confidently believe that the Democracy
of this District will place the strongest marks of
disapprobation upon every species of fraud and
deception which has been resorted to, to effect
their unhallowed purposes, at the ballot box, on
the second Monday of September, and let those
designing office seekers and mercenary elec-
tioneers, who have spent the whole summer in
travelling the District to contaminate their
dark designs, be taught the important lesson,
that they cannot trifle with, or trample upon,
the free suffrages of the people of this Con-
gressional District with impunity. Thus much we
have felt it our duty to say in relation to the
course pursued by the Prince and Littlefield
faction, previous to the late District Con-
vention. We shall now show, as briefly as pos-
sible, that the same unjust spirit governed all
their actions on the day of that Convention.

It is in evidence that the delegates from Ham-
lin's Gore and Berlin were instructed to vote
for Mr. Parris at the Convention, and that they
voted contrary to those instructions at both bal-
lotings. For what consideration they betrayed
the will of their constituents, is yet unknown.
The town of Newry, also, it is proved, was de-
prived of being represented according to her
known wishes, in consequence of the Con-
vention's receiving a sham delegate, chosen by the
minority, and ejecting the one who was chosen
by a majority of all the votes in that town. It
has also been ascertained that the two delegates
from the town of Leeds were induced, by the
gross deception, and the most barefaced false-
hoods practised upon them by Mr. Littlefield's
friends in the Convention, to support Mr. Lit-
tlefield, and abandon Mr. Parris, contrary to
their own feelings and those of their town. In
addition to all this, we challenge contradiction
of the fact, that four other delegates, who were
instructed to vote for Mr. Parris, and who were
entitled to seats in the Convention, according
to Democratic usage, and who stood in the
same situation, as it regarded their right to vote,
as others who were allowed to vote, were ex-
cluded from seats in the Convention which de-
clared Mr. Littlefield to be the regularly nomi-
nated candidate for the next Congress!

With all these facts before us we cannot
avoid coming to the conclusion, that had the
two Delegates from the eastern section of the
District, together with the delegates from Ber-
lin and Hamlin's Gore, voted according to the
will of their constituents,—had the Delegate
from Newry, who would have represented the
will of that town, been received,—had the Con-
vention proceeded according to Democratic
usage, and admitted the four Delegates from
Plantation No. 5, Township Letter B, Holmes
Township, and Andover North Surplus, to say
nothing of the Lewiston case, Mr. Parris would
have been elected over both the other candi-
dates by a triumphant majority at the first ballot,
notwithstanding the wily efforts of a few de-
signing office seekers to defeat him.

We have now given you our reasons for not
adhering to the prima facie nomination of Mr.
Littlefield, and why we still consider Mr. Par-
ris as the man which the people wish to sup-
port. We believe it has ever been the wish of
the Democratic party of this Congressional
District to do strict justice to themselves and to
their servants who have been faithful and true
to their interests; and believing that the evi-
dence in this case is sufficiently clear to enable
them to arrive at a just conclusion, we cheer-
fully submit it to their hands.

WM. B. BENNETT,
for the Committee.

Put this and that together.—What a con-
sistent set of fellows the Federalists are! At one
moment they accuse the administration and its
friends of a design to reduce the wages of labor,
and give to the purse-proud employer, banker and
speculator, half or two thirds of the earnings of
unremitting personal toil; and in the next breath
they set up a dismal howl because the "loco-focos"
are rabid agrarians, and intend to seize upon
every man who is worth fifty or an hundred dol-
lars, slice up his estate, and divide it among those
who are blessed with abundance of nothing but
honest industry and a freeman's spirit. Is it not
too bad to accuse the Democracy of a design to
make the rich richer at the expense of labor,
and also of harboring the fell intent of making

the poor richer at the expense of the wealthy?
Now the Democrats cannot be guilty of more
than one of these horrible designs. How will you
have it, Whiggies? Are we the friends of ex-
clusive privileges and unequal rights, or are we
agrarians?—Hartford (Conn.) Thistle.

From the Correspondent of the Eastern Argus.

Who Pays? Who Pays?

New York, August 21, 1840.

Gents:—There has been much conversation
here, for the past weeks, about the Whigs re-
ceiving 'ESSENTIAL AID' FROM THEIR FRIENDS
IN ENGLAND, to help them along in the coming
political contests. Suspicion has been awaken-
ed to the subject, from the fact, that their ex-
penses were enormous, ten times the amount
ever before known. Active and brawling poli-
ticians, who were not worth a cent in the world,
had their pockets and purses stuffed with fat
rolls of money, and were ready for any project,
no matter what the expense might be. When
it was well known that very few, if any, sub-
scription papers had been handed round, as was
usual before an election, and if they were, that
those who have been in the habit of giving their
hundreds and even thousands of dollars, have
not now given as many cents, the very natural
enquiry arose, where does the money come
from? The quarter from whence it came was
guessed at; but what was then mere suspi-
cion, is now PROVED beyond the possibility of
a doubt. The late arrivals here from England,
have brought several letters from Americans, to
persons in this city, asserting the fact that Agents
of the British Whig party abroad, are active in
raising money by subscription and donation from
the Whigs here, during this fall's contest. One
letter speaking of it says, 'the thing is freely
spoken of in certain circles, as being an excel-
lent stock jobbing movement; and have no kind
of doubt but hundreds of thousands of dollars
will go to America to help the election of Gen.
Harrison.' Other letters speak of it in similar
terms, extracts from which you may have seen
in the E. Post and New Era. Aside from this,
it is believed, (perhaps the fact is not capable
of proof,) that an agent of the Whig party, Mr.
—, left in the Great Western with much more
gratifying results of the elections thus far, than
the true state of the case would warrant, to in-
duce the English to give more freely with an
imaginary certainty that Harrison would be
elected; when their object would be accom-
plished. It is sad to think that a party can be
so base and corrupt; but their souls are all
centered in dollars and cents. Steeped to the
eyes in speculation, they will almost sell them-
selves and the liberties of the country to that
nation which will pay best and advance their
speculative interest most. It being a case of
dollars and cents with them and their British
friends. Let us look and see if there is any
thing surprising in these movements. In the
first place, the English, (in fact manufacturers
of all nations) are benefited, whenever specu-
lation is raging in this country, and prices of
everything are unnaturally high. When ex-
cessively high prices are brought about tempo-
rally by speculation, we become the market of
the world.

Prices being higher than anywhere else, we
can of course ship nothing abroad; and tho'
we may have, for instance, twice as much flour
as we can consume, we cannot send a barrel
out of the country, for all markets are lower
than ours. But, on the country, flour will
actually pour in upon us, as in 1838, when we
had more than enough and of spare, because it
can be brought here and sold at our prices at
an immense profit. Therefore, fair and steady
prices, which the measures of the Administra-
tion will surely effect, are directly opposed to
the interests of all foreign countries, and particu-
larly to the English Manufacturer—so, of
course their feelings and their money are en-
listed with the Whig SPECULATIVE PARTY.—
But, this grand source from which the Whigs
draw their hordes of money, is from the Eng-
lish Bankers, Brokers and Stock jobbers. We
all know that there are owned in Europe about
200 millions of dollars of American stocks, good,
bad and indifferent, the holders of which be-
lieve that a great deal of it is not worth a mill.
We know that when Mr. Webster, Mr. Duer,
&c. were in England last season, Chancellor
Baring of the great House of Barings, Brothers,
the largest owners of American Stocks, consul-
ted Mr. Webster and his said paid him \$5,000,
for giving his opinion on the probable security
of their Stocks. No doubt now remains that
the plan was then concocted, of the GEN-
ERAL GOVERNMENT ASSUMING THE DEBTS OF
STATE; for immediately on his return, papers
in different sections of the country in his inter-
est, the Courier and Enquirer for instance, in
this city, come out in favor of the project. It
was advocated in Congress, by Webster, Clay
&c. and now is boldly put forward as a leading
measure, in the Whig Address lately published
in the State of Maryland. This, then, is to be
the policy of the Whigs, that the General Gov-
ernment shall assume and agree to pay all the
debts of the States, for the benefit of wild and
reckless speculators and foreign stock-holders.
And being thus endorsed or secured by the
General Government, the 200 millions owned
in Europe, immediately become worth par or
upwards, thereby saving to their British subjects
and American stock jobbers and speculators, 20
or 30 or perhaps 50 millions of dollars. Who
doubts, then, that to secure Harrison and the
Whig party in power, British gold will be free-
ly sent to America?

As I said before, 'tis a matter of dollars and
cents with them, and if by sending a million of
dollars to the British Whigs here, to corrupt
and buy up the people and votes, they can save
twenty or thirty millions, they certainly will look

upon it as good investment. But let us see
how this assumption is going to effect the States
which are out of debt, or nearly so. How will
they like this Whig plan of paying the debts of
States that are up to the eyes in debt for the
benefit of foreign speculation and British Lords?
The State of

Maryland owes about	\$10,000,000	has 8 Rep's.	must pay	\$9,275,360
Mississippi owes about	12,000,000	has 2 Rep's.	must pay	2,315,810
Pennsylvania owes about	50,000,000	has 28 Rep's.	must pay	32,463,760
Indiana owes about	8,000,000	has 7 Rep's.	must pay	8,115,910
	\$80,000,000	45		\$52,278,900

And most of the South and South Western
States in proportion. If assumed by the Gov-
ernment, it must all be apportioned among the
States, according to their representation in Con-
gress. The following States are out of debt, or
nearly so, but their proportion will be as fol-
lows,

Vermont has 5 Rep's.	and must pay	\$5,297,100
Maine, has 8 Rep's.	and must pay	9,275,360
Conn. has 6 Rep's.	and must pay	6,256,520
N. H. has 5 Rep's.	and must pay	5,797,100
		\$27,526,080

This shows that the four States owing nothing,
will have to pay about one half of the debt of
other States which owe 80,000,000; while
those four owing the whole eight millions, will
have to pay but 52,000,000 of dollars.

Twenty-seven or eight millions of dollars for
four States to pay, for the benefit of British
Whig speculators and English stock gamblers
and lordly fund managers, is, I think, asking
a little too much! But this is by far the best
light the subject can be placed in; or I should
say, better by far than the reality. All the
States in the union owe about \$400,000,000 of
dollars—divide this sum among the 243 Rep-
resentatives in Congress and it will place upon
each about 1 1/2 millions, or on the State of
Vermont with 6 Representatives \$7,500,000;
on the State of Maine, with 8 Representatives,
twelve millions of dollars; New Hampshire
with 5 Representatives, seven millions five
hundred thousand, &c. &c.; while Mississippi,
receiving more than any other State in propo-
tion to her population, (twelve millions) would
have her debt reduced to three millions of
dollars. Such will be the result, if Harrison
Whiggery and speculators succeed in the com-
ing Elections. We are to be bought with Brit-
ish gold, to support British measures, for the
benefit of British subjects!

Respectfully yours,
G. W. T.

From the Bangor Democrat. TO ARMS! TO ARMS!!

FELLOW DEMOCRATS: In a few weeks our
State election will be held, and let the question
come home to each one of us, are we making
suitable preparations for the struggle which will
decide the political character of our State Ad-
ministration for the next year, and vindicate the
attitude Maine will occupy at the Presidential
election in November. It will be the TIME most
IMPORTANT ELECTION THAT HAS TAKEN PLACE
IN THIS STATE FOR TEN YEARS, and its con-
sequences will be first for good or for evil for ten
years to come. Do we all realize how much
there is at stake? A Governor, Representatives
to Congress, and a Legislature which will elect
a United States Senator, and make a new Ap-
portionment, are to be chosen, involving much of
weal or woe to us as a party and a State. Be-
sides, this year the last great battle which will
occur for a series of years between the two great
parties of the country is to be fought, and WON
by us if the democracy go into it with their
usual energy and conduct it with their accus-
tomed zeal and intrepidity. To be guilty of in-
fidelity to our cause now, or to be REMISS in
DUTY would render UNAVAILING ALL PAST
SERVICE and permit the MONEY POWER
to triumph at the moment when it might be
crushed forever. Our federal opponents risk
EVERY THING upon this year's contest;
with them it is victory, or political death and
the dissolution of the whig party. If the Fed-
eral party, the Banks and the Money Power,
now triumph over the people, all the past glori-
ous democratic victories will be rendered nug-
atory; on the other hand if the people again con-
quer the desperate and infatuated FEDERAL
COALITION they will preserve their freedom
and their rights and will not be obliged to go in-
to another hard fight for a series of years; it
will be a CROWNING TRIUMPH, THE LAST OF A
SUCCESSION OF GLORIOUS VICTORIES.

Fellow Democrats—our federal opponents
will DIE GAME. They are desperate and
reckless, as well as UNPRINCIPLED, and will storm
earth and heaven for POLITICAL POWER
and to escape their doom! We understand their
unprincipled policy, and since they do not
profess to have, and we know that their great
engine is the MONEY POWER. The num-
erical majority which we have long had they
want and will have if strategy, terrorism, bribery
and compulsory measures will accomplish the
object. They not only attempt to DIVIDE in
order to CONQUER us, but lie, cheat and
steal our name for the same purpose. Political-
ly, there is no honor, no honesty, no fairness in
them. They are emphatically what they pro-
fess to be, UNPRINCIPLED. Such oppo-
nents we must meet, and in order to meet them
PROPERLY and to dispose of them EF-
FECTUALLY, we must gird on our armor
furnish our weapons, make up our minds to
contest every inch of ground with all our
strength, and GO TO WORK UNITEDLY
AND SYSTEMATICALLY.

Fellow Democrats—while civil liberty is in
danger, while our cause is in peril, while Fed-
eralism under a thousand garbs threatens to
overwhelm Democracy, while that "infernal
machine," the Money power, is engendering
CORRUPTION and "INFLECTING SUF-

From the Eastern Argus.

THE STATE ELECTION.

"The Federalists pretend that they do not expect to defeat *Fairfield*, and are trying to get up the impression that their whole strength is not to be put forth, until the November Canvass.— This is all humbug and deception. They will make their great struggle in September, and are hoping, at this very moment, to elect the ruinous *persecuted Kent*. For this result they have been long laboring, with zeal almost incredible, and devotion worthy of a better cause. They have effected a thorough and systematic organization, and all their voters are *duly labelled* for immediate use. In September next, every Federalist will be at the polls, ready to answer to the crackling bugle of "our noble Kent," and deposit his ballot against the cause of Democracy. If ever the Republican shall be equally diligent, the State will pass by an immense majority. And so, believe me, will the result be! There is not a Democrat in Maine, who would not view the defeat of the intrepid *Fairfield* with mortification and regret; and there is not one, we trust also, who would not be willing to exert himself ardently, from month to month, to prevent an occurrence so fraught with evil to the interests of the State.

Our September Election, the present year, should be recollected by our friends, is of great importance. Its bearing upon the Presidential campaign is sufficient of itself to make an object of deep interest to every lover of his country. But besides this, *Members of Congress* are now to be chosen in our several Districts, to represent us for two years. The consequence is a Democratic ascendancy in our National Councils is too well understood by our readers, to require any comment from us; and no one who

☞ We request our friends in the different towns in this County and District, to forward us correct returns of votes given for the different candidates, as soon as possible.

Facts! ... Read!

Below we present our readers with a few facts, which will go far to convince every unprejudiced mind of the unfair means used to effect the nomination of Mr. Littlefield. The first is a statement from the majority-Delegate from the town of Newry:

I, Jonathan Bartlett, of Newry, do testify and say that I was present at two meetings of the inhabitants of Newry which were called for the purpose of choosing a Delegate to attend the Convention at Paris, holden on the 12th of August 1840, for the purpose of nominating some suitable person to be supported as Representative to the 27th Congress.

And I further say, that the first meeting was called by the Selectmen of said town, which is not usual, and I do not know that ever I knew a call, in that-way, in town before, to call out the Democrats for any Caucus, and I further say, that it was not generally known in town, it being a very busy time in the year and no particular pains taken to call out the Democrats and I further say that at meeting there were forty voters present out of which my brother Bartlett had 21 only.

And I further say, that on the following week the town committee, posted notice in the usual places in said town, calling on the Democratic Republicans to assemble and choose a Delegate to represent them in the Convention, to be held at Paris on the 12th of August 1840; and also that there was verbal notice to almost every man in town, and on the day appointed, they assembled, for the purpose aforesaid and that I was chosen a Delegate to Represent said Inhabitants in said convention at Paris; V. D. Harris received 39 Votes, it being a majority of all the Democratic Votes in said town, it being a majority

I, Job Chase, of Turner, in the county of Oxford, do hereby certify that, on the Monday before the Democratic Convention on Paris Hill, I heard Robert Martin, Esq. tell my brother Nathaniel that, on Sunday, the day before, he was with Job Prince and Nathaniel S. Littlefield, at N. Turner: That he heard Mr. L. tell Mr. Prince that he had 25 Delegates elected in his favor, and that Parris had 28, and that he (Prince) had 11; and now, said Mr. L., I want three of your (Prince's) votes, to make me even with Parris. On the second ballot,

The Philadelphia Sentinel says that the following is a list of the Hartford Convention, which assembled at Hartford, December 13, 1814.—This Convention was the essence and cream of Federalism. It began to show itself in Massachusetts and spread into Rhode Island and Vermont—and came to its ultimatum in Connecticut. Most of the members of that unpopular conclave are now in the land of the living. They

WILLIAM B. BENNETT,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BUCKFIELD, (Maine.)

BLANKS

for sale at this Office.

STATE OF MAINE.

"TREASURER'S OFFICE,"
Paris, September 8th, 1840. }

OXFORD, ss:

NOTICE is hereby given, that, at a Court of County Commissioners holden at Paris, on the third Tuesday of June, A. D. 1840, upon the Petition of Adam Knight, and also, praying for the assessment of a tax upon township No. 2, in said county, for the purpose of opening and making a County Road, heretofore located, through said township. The Commissioners imposed a tax of seven cents per acre upon 25,040 acres of land in said township, amounting to the sum of \$1752 80, to be expended in opening and making said road and defraying the necessary expenses attending the same, and appointed Silas Barnard, Esq., of Dixfield, agent to receive and expend the same; said tax was assessed as follows, viz:

Thompson's Grant, 50 acres	Buxton Grant	20 acres,	Tax,	\$4 90
John Gordin,	" 45 "	" 60 "	" "	7 35
Math'l Jackson,	" 57 "	" 10 "	" "	4 69
Samuel Merrill,	" 40 "	" 52 "	" "	3 64
Joseph Rowe,	" 115 "	" "	" "	2 80
Timothy Walker,	" 159 "	" "	" "	3 85
John Cleasbee,	" 80 "	" "	" "	10 50
Sam W. Cleasbee,	" 100 "	" "	" "	5 60
Samuel Farnum,	" 100 "	" "	" "	7 00
Sam Sessoon,	" 100 "	" "	" "	7 00
William Moody,	" 30 "	" "	" "	2 10
William Delano,	" 233 "	" "	" "	16 31
John Thompson,	" "	" "	73 "	5 11
John Barker,	" "	Buxton or Usher G. 330 "	" "	23 10
Stephen G. Stevens,	" "	do do " 100 "	" "	7 00
John Akley,	" "	do do " 312 "	" "	21 84
Bijah Usher,	" "	" 35 "	" "	2 45
John Reding, part of lot No. 28 Milton Acad. Grant,	" "	25 "	" "	1 73
do do do do do 19 do do do	" "	400 "	" "	32 20
Ivan Bolster, Lots No. 95-96-97 100 do do	" "	350 "	" "	24 50
Bel Wheeler,	" "	200 "	" "	14 00
Frederick Hall,	South of Rumford,	100 "	" "	7 00
John Eldredge,	Four Grant,	60 "	" "	4 20
Stephen Putnam,	do do	100 "	" "	7 00
George Canwell,	East lot of	20 "	" "	2 10
do do	Lot No. 13	100 "	" "	3 50
John Canwell,	part of No. 20	50 "	" "	3 50
Johnman Andrews,	do do 18	50 "	" "	3 50
do do	do do 18	100 "	" "	7 00
Merim Andrews	Lot do 14	100 "	" "	7 00
Leuben Lovejoy,	do 17	70 "	" "	4 90
Charles K. Johnson, part of	do 20	36 "	" "	3 92
do do do	do 27	175 "	" "	5 25
John Sanderson,	do 19	300 "	" "	21 00
Arnwell Walton,	Nos. 1 2 3 4 5	50 "	" "	3 50
John Hunt,	do 6	50 "	" "	7 00
John Reding,	do 29 Milton Acad. Grant,	100 "	" "	7 00
Collins Lovejoy,	do 1 do do	100 "	" "	3 50
Samson Howe,	1-2 of No. 23	100 "	" "	7 00
William Campbell,	do 35	100 "	" "	7 00
Wheeler Tracy,	do 12	100 "	" "	7 00
John Hopkins,	do 31	100 "	" "	7 00
Deasy Baxter,	do 98	52 "	" "	4 90
do do	do 101	175 "	" "	3 64
do do	1-4 of 700 acres in the gore	20,037 "	" "	1,402 52

Before the proprietors unknown.

THE proprietors and owners of said several tracts or parcels of land, in said township, No. 2, are hereby respectfully requested to pay the tax assessed on their respective right or tracts as aforesaid to Alanson Mellen, Treasurer of said County of Oxford, or to his successor, in said Office within six months from the date hereof, and until said taxes are paid within that time, so much of the land in said township on which the tax remains unpaid, as said taxes and all necessary incidental charges, will be sold at public vendue at the Court House in said County on the tenth day of March 1841 at ten of the clock in the forenoon.

ALANSON MELLEN, Treasurer of
County of Oxford.

